

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of California  
San Francisco Division

CHARLES IVAN KING,

No. C 14-5020 LB

Plaintiff,

**ORDER DISMISSING SECOND  
AMENDED COMPLAINT WITHOUT  
PREJUDICE**

v.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY;  
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY;  
CALIFORNIA MARITIME ACADEMY; JIM  
BURNS; PETER JACKSON; PAUL  
NEUMANN; JAMES DALSKE; MARTINA  
FOWLER, and DOES 1-50,

[Re: ECF No. 7]

Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

On November 13, 2014, the plaintiff Charles Ivan King filed a complaint and an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (ECF Nos. 1, 3.)<sup>1</sup> Mr. King consented to the undersigned's jurisdiction on December 1, 2014. (ECF No. 5.) On December 22, 2014, the court granted Mr. King's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and dismissed his complaint without prejudice for failure to state a claim that is plausible on its face. (Order, ECF No. 6.) The court gave Mr. King leave to file an amended complaint with instructions to "identify specific acts and say why (in his view) they amount to

<sup>1</sup> Record citations are to documents in the Electronic Case File ("ECF"); pinpoint citations are to the ECF-generated page numbers at the top of the documents.

1 constitutional violations." (*Id.* at 2.) Mr. King filed his first amended complaint ("FAC") on January  
2 21, 2015. (ECF No. 7.) On April 2, 2015, the court dismissed the FAC without prejudice. The court  
3 found that Mr. King had failed to state a claim under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and  
4 that Mr. King also had not set out a viable claim for breach of contract. (Order, ECF No. 11.) The  
5 court granted him until May 4, 2015 to file another amended complaint, and instructed him that he  
6 "must focus on stating specific and succinct facts that support his legal conclusions." Mr. King filed  
7 a second amended complaint ("SAC") on May 4, 2015. (ECF No. 12.) For the reasons stated below,  
8 the court dismisses the SAC without prejudice.

9 **STATEMENT**

10 The following facts are those alleged in the SAC as well as those contained in the supporting  
11 documentation accompanying the SAC. Mr. King was accepted and enrolled in an on-line Masters  
12 of Science graduate program at the California Maritime Academy (the "Academy") in the Fall of  
13 2011. The Academy is part of the California State University system. (ECF 12-2.) Mr. King asserts  
14 that he immediately ran into problems concerning: (1) the disbursement of financial aid; (2) issues  
15 with the two computer systems the Academy used as part of the program -- Moodle and Outlook;<sup>2</sup>  
16 and (3) the "capricious attitudes" of the dean of the school, Dean Burns, and two of his professors.

17 In terms of the financial aid, Mr. King acknowledges that the Academy awarded him financial  
18 aid covering his tuition and fees. (SAC, ECF No. 12 at 2:17-28.) Mr. King's complaint regarding  
19 financial aid is limited to a request covering "additional costs," specifically his request for additional  
20 aid to cover the cost of a computer and other tools. (*Id.*) Mr. King agrees that the Academy did grant  
21 this aid ultimately, but that it was not awarded to him until the end of the semester. The documents  
22 provided by Mr. King indicate that his computer request ran into both some procedural and  
23 substantive issues. First, there appears to have been confusion about whether Mr. King had provided  
24 all of the necessary information. *See, e.g.* (ECF No. 12-1, p. 19 ("MPN" missing from loan file).)  
25 Second, the financial aid office informed Mr. King in November of 2011 that there would be a delay  
26 in processing his request as they were in the middle of a large time-sensitive project for students on  
27 a cruise.

28 \_\_\_\_\_  

<sup>2</sup> Moodle was the system used for course assignments and Outlook was the e-mail system.

1 Mr. King's aid request for a computer additionally appears to have been out of the ordinary. The  
2 Academy's policy on aid for computers was to add to the financial aid package the cost of one  
3 computer for the duration of the program. Mr. King asked instead for funding both to repair his  
4 current computer and his printer, and also to purchase an I-Pad. (ECF No. 12-1, p. 25.). When Mr.  
5 King was advised that his request was not consistent with Academy policy, Mr. King asked that his  
6 request be considered by someone of higher authority. The Academy promptly sent his request to the  
7 person in charge of financial aid, and the next day, on December 8, 2011 the additional aid was  
8 approved and added to his account. (*Id.*) By the start of the second semester Mr. King had acquired  
9 the computer necessary to participate in the program.

10 Mr. King had ongoing problems with his e-mail box. The SAC notes that the Academy's  
11 graduate coordinator, Kathleen Arnold, intervened several times on his behalf to help him resolve  
12 this problem. Mr. King also met twice with the Academy help-desk personnel to attempt to resolve  
13 the problem. (SAC, p. 3.) Ms. Arnold and the Academy IT staff informed Mr. King on several  
14 occasions that the problem was a result of his e-mail box being over-full. This information is  
15 consistent with the computer-generated information sent by the e-mail system. (ECF No. 12-1, pp. 1-  
16 10.)

17 Finally, Mr. King's SAC asserts problems with Dean Burns, and also with several of Mr. King's  
18 professors, especially as it related to his appeal of some poor grades. (SAC pp. 2-3). Mr. King's  
19 academic experience in the graduate program appears to have been rocky from the start. California  
20 State University policy requires that in order to successfully earn their degree, students in a Master's  
21 degree program must achieve a minimum 3.0 GPA throughout the program, and also receive a grade  
22 of at least a "B" in each individual course. (ECF 12-1, p. 34.)

23 Mr. King asserts that his lack of routine access to a computer during the first semester led to his  
24 inability to participate fully in the computer forums. Mr. King reportedly reached out to two of his  
25 professors, Professor Jackson and Professor Kamdar, to inform them of his computer access issues.  
26 (SAC p.2.) According to Mr. King, Professor Kamdar took note of Mr. King's computer access  
27 issues, but ultimately Mr. King received a grade of "C-" in that class. (*see* ECF No. 12-1, pp. 37-38  
28 (Prof. Kamdar alerting Mr. King to upcoming assignments).) Professor Jackson allegedly did not

1 respond, and Mr. King received a failing grade in that class.

2 Mr. King alleges that the Academy did not provide him guidance on the method of appealing his  
3 grade. The procedures for appealing a grade are on the Academy's website. There is some evidence  
4 in the attachments to the SAC that the Academy did provide Mr. King with a copy of the policy, but  
5 that Mr. King did not submit the grade change request until May, 2013, which the Academy asserts  
6 was not timely. (ECF No. 12-1. p. 16.)

7 During the second semester, Mr. King was invited to a conference in New Mexico to present a  
8 paper. (SAC p.4.) There may be some relationship between this trip and the allegation in the same  
9 paragraph of the complaint that one of Mr. King's professors failed to grade a final paper submitted  
10 by Mr. King, leading to a final grade of "C" in that class. (*Id.*) There is some evidence in the record  
11 that Mr. King had "prolonged absences" from his courses and that he turned in assignments late, and  
12 missed turning in other assignments. (ECF 12-1, p. 16.)

13 In May of 2012, Dean Burns contacted Mr. King and asked him to come in to campus to discuss  
14 his poor performance in the first semester. Dean Burns asked Mr. King to sign a "contract" that he  
15 would earn no grade less than a "A" to remain in the program. Dean Burns provided Mr. King with a  
16 performance agreement which indicates that, based on the California State University policy, Mr.  
17 King would need to retake three courses in which he earned less than a "B" and that also to bring his  
18 average up to a 3.0 GPA he would have to earn an "A" in his remaining course-work. (*Id.*) Mr. King  
19 at one point agreed to abide by the terms of the performance agreement provided him by Dean  
20 Burns. Although Mr. King's grades improved dramatically, he did not receive "A's" in his courses,  
21 nor did he retake for a better grade the courses in which he did poorly, and so his GPA remained  
22 below the required 3.0.

23 Mr. King refused to agree to the Performance Agreement he was given in the Fall of 2012. When  
24 Mr. King would not sign the new agreement despite his GPA being below the required 3.0, he was  
25 suspended from the program. Mr. King was notified of his suspension in December of 2012. Mr.  
26 King has not been terminated from the program. Mr. King requested that because his academic  
27 problems assertedly were the result of: computer problems; a "misunderstanding on the topic" of his  
28 project for two of his classes; and a missing grade for a paper he asserts he submitted but which

1 apparently was not received, that the Academy allow him to retroactively be able to take  
2 “incompletes” in those classes to fix the coursework problems. It is Academy policy that a student  
3 request an “incomplete” before the end of the semester for the class in which he wishes an  
4 “incomplete.” (ECF No. 12-1, p.33.) Mr. King did not adhere to this policy. In 2013, Dean Burns  
5 advised Mr. King that were he to retake his two courses with the lowest grades and attain an overall  
6 GPA of 3.0 he could apply to be re-instated in the program. (ECF No. 12-1.)

## 7 ANALYSIS

### 8 I. SUA SPONTE SCREENING — 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)

9 Notwithstanding payment of any filing fee or portion thereof, a complaint filed by any person  
10 proceeding *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) is subject to a mandatory and *sua sponte*  
11 review and dismissal by the court to the extent that it is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim  
12 upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from  
13 such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); *Calhoun v. Stahl*, 254 F.3d 845, 845 (9th Cir. 2001); *Lopez v.*  
14 *Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1126-27 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). Section 1915(e)(2) mandates that the court  
15 reviewing an *in forma pauperis* complaint make and rule on its own motion to dismiss before  
16 directing the United States Marshal to serve the complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
17 Procedure 4(c)(2). *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1127; *see also Barren v. Harrington*, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194  
18 (9th Cir. 1998) (noting that the language of § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) parallels the language of Federal  
19 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)). As the United States Supreme Court has explained, “[the *in forma*  
20 *pauperis* statute] is designed largely to discourage the filing of, and waste of judicial and private  
21 resources upon, baseless lawsuits that paying litigants generally do not initiate because of the costs  
22 of bringing suit.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327-28 (1989).

23 “Frivolousness” within the meaning of the *in forma pauperis* standard of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 and  
24 failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6) are distinct concepts. A complaint is “frivolous” where it  
25 lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact. *Id.* at 325 (definition of “frivolous . . . embraces not  
26 only the arguable legal conclusion, but also the fanciful factual allegation”). When determining  
27 whether to dismiss a complaint as “frivolous” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), the court has ““the  
28 unusual power to pierce the veil of the complaint’s factual allegations,”” meaning that the court “is

1 not bound, as it usually is when making a determination based solely on the pleadings, to accept  
2 without question the truth of the plaintiff's allegations." *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32  
3 (1992) (quoting *Nietzke*, 490 U.S. at 327). Further, the Ninth Circuit has expressly held that  
4 frivolous litigation "is not limited to cases in which a legal claim is entirely without merit . . . [A]  
5 person with a measured legitimate claim may cross the line into frivolous litigation by asserting facts  
6 that are grossly exaggerated or totally false." *Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp.*, 500 F.3d 1047,  
7 1060–61 (9th Cir. 2007).

8 The court may also dismiss a complaint *sua sponte* under Rule 12(b)(6). *Sparling v. Hoffman*  
9 *Constr. Co.*, 864 F.2d 635, 638 (9th Cir. 1988). Under Rule 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a  
10 complaint if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Rule 8(a)(2) requires that a  
11 complaint include a "short and plain statement" showing the plaintiff is entitled to relief. "To survive  
12 a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a  
13 claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949  
14 (2009) (internal quotation omitted); *see also Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).  
15 The complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, but the plaintiff must "provide the  
16 'grounds' of his 'entitle[ment]' to relief," which "requires more than labels and conclusions"; a mere  
17 "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action" is insufficient. *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949;  
18 *see also Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555.

19 In determining whether to dismiss a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6), the court is ordinarily  
20 limited to the face of the complaint. *Van Buskirk v. Cable News Network, Inc.*, 284 F.3d 977, 980  
21 (9th Cir. 2002). The court may consider documents attached to the complaint. *See Informix*  
22 *Software, Inc. v. Oracle Corp.*, 927 F. Supp. 1283, 1285 (N.D. Cal. 1996). The factual allegations  
23 pled in the complaint must be taken as true and reasonable inferences drawn from them must be  
24 construed in favor of the plaintiff. *Cahill v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 80 F.3d 336, 337–38 (9th Cir.  
25 1996). Nonetheless, the court cannot assume that "the [plaintiff] can prove facts which [he or she]  
26 has not alleged." *Assoc. Gen. Contractors of Cal., Inc. v. Cal. State Council of Carpenters*, 459 U.S.  
27 519, 526 (1983). "Nor is the court required to accept as true allegations that are merely conclusory,  
28 unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences." *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266

1 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted).

2 When dismissing a case for failure to state a claim, the Ninth Circuit has “repeatedly held that a  
3 district court should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend the pleading was made, unless  
4 it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.” *Lopez*,  
5 203 F.3d at 1130.

6 **II. THE SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FAILS TO STATE A CLAIM**

7 Unlike his FAC, where Mr. King set out separate claims, the current complaint does not list  
8 specific claims, although it alleges generally Fourteenth Amendment violations by officials of the  
9 California Maritime Academy and their arbitrary and capricious action to suspend Mr. King. (FAC  
10 ECF No. 12 at 2.); *see also Id.*, at 6-7 (alleging a due process violation for suspension and  
11 expulsion.) The last order of the court instructed Mr. King to state specific facts which support his  
12 legal conclusions, and Mr. King has provided the court with additional facts. It may be that Mr. King  
13 is unaware that an amended complaint supersedes in its entirety the prior complaint, and perhaps he  
14 intended the SAC to be read in conjunction with the FAC. *See Valadez-Lopez v. Chertoff*, 656 F.3d  
15 344, 346 (9th Cir. 2011) (amended complaint entirely supersedes prior complaint unless amended  
16 complaint clearly incorporates prior pleading by reference.) Because the FAC alleges specific claims  
17 where the SAC does not, the court assumes (for the purposes of this Order) that the SAC still alleges  
18 the charges in the FAC: (1) violations of Title VI; and (2) contract violations. (SAC, ECF No. 12 at  
19 7-11.) The court also examines the due process claim alleged in the SAC.

20 **A. Claim Under Title VI**

21 Mr. King acknowledges that the Academy did grant him financial aid covering his tuition and  
22 fees. (SAC, ECF No. 12 at 2:17-28.) His complaint regarding financial aid is limited to his request  
23 for additional aid to cover the cost of a computer and other tools. (*Id.*) Mr. King further  
24 acknowledges that the Academy ultimately did grant this aid, but that it was not awarded to him  
25 until the end of the semester. Mr. King alleges that this delay in timely granting him the additional  
26 aid was in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (SAC, ECF No. 7 at 6.)

27 To state a claim under Title VI, “a plaintiff must allege that (1) the entity involved is engaging in  
28 racial discrimination; and (2) the entity involved is receiving federal financial assistance.” *Fobbs v.*

1     *Holy Cross Health Sys. Corp.*, 29 F.3d 1439, 1447 (9th Cir. 1994). “Unlike claims under the Equal  
2 Protection Clause which must plead intentional discrimination, Title VI claims need only allege that  
3 the defendant is engaging in discrimination, although a showing of intent is necessary at trial.”  
4     *Aguirre v. San Leandro Police Dept.*, No. 10-04364 CW, 2011 WL 738292 at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 22,  
5 2011) (citing *Monteiro v. Tempe Union High School Dist.*, 158 F.3d 1022, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998)).

6         In the SAC Mr. King still does not allege any facts that indicate that he was denied financial  
7 aid *because of* his race. In fact, Mr. King ponders in the complaint whether the delay was “by  
8 design” or “simple neglect.” (SAC, ECF No. 7 at 6.) Mr. King has not presented the court with any  
9 factual basis relating the delay in financial aid to his race.<sup>3</sup> To meet the *Iqbal-Twombly* pleading  
10 standard. Mr. King would have had to provide plausible factual grounds to explain *why he believes*  
11 that the California Maritime Academy is engaging in racial discrimination. See *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at  
12 1949; *see also Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. Despite an additional opportunity and direction from the  
13 court to specifically provide any connection between the delay in aid and his race, Mr. King has not  
14 done so.<sup>4</sup>

15              **B. Claims Relating to his Placement on Academic Probation**

16         Mr. King again alleges mistreatment by Dean Burns related to the performance contract  
17 requiring that he make no grade less than an “A” in the remaining semesters of the program. (SAC,  
18 ECF No. 12 at 9:20-28.) Unlike the FAC, Mr. King has not tied his concerns about the contract to a  
19 specific legal claim. Therefore, the court is not certain whether Mr. King is still alleging breach of  
20 contract, and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, or that the contract was  
21 unconscionable, as he had alleged in his FAC. Nonetheless, even construing the complaint liberally

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23              <sup>3</sup> In his FAC Mr. King stated that he “identifies as Negro or African American and believes  
24 the impact was discriminatory along the line of race, color, or national origin” (FAC, ECF No. 7 at  
25 9). By contrast, the SAC contains no reference at all to Mr. King’s race or that he believes that  
actions by the Academy were racially motivated.

26              <sup>4</sup> Mr. King indicates that he called the university financial aid office to inquire about loan  
27 disbursements to other graduate students perhaps to seek evidence of whether he had been subjected  
28 to disparate treatment. Mr. King received no information from the Academy financial aid office  
other than what was in his own file. Mr. King has not, however, identified any other graduate  
student he believes received more favorable treatment.

1 in favor of the Mr. King with those causes of action in mind, the court finds that Mr. King has failed  
2 to state a cognizable contract claim in SAC. The court again also notes that, absent a viable federal  
3 claim, the Mr. King cannot bring a stand-alone state-law claim for breach of contract in federal  
4 court.

5 As it relates to Dean Burns' requirement that Mr. King enter into a performance agreement, Mr.  
6 King alleges that the agreement was "unfair" but he has not made any specific allegations that the  
7 performance standards were in any way related to his race. In fact, Mr. King posits that his difficult  
8 educational experience may have been the result of some animosity from students and professors  
9 relating to his attempted development of two of his own innovative projects, rather than as a result of  
10 racial animosity. The court cannot assume therefore that Mr. King is attempting to bring a claim of  
11 race discrimination related to the performance contract.

12 **C. Due Process Claim**

13 Mr. King also alleges that the Academy abrogated his due process rights in violation of the  
14 Fourteenth Amendment by suspending him. Mr. King appears to be alleging both procedural and  
15 substantive due process violations.

16 In the context of school suspensions, the Supreme Court has held that less process is due a  
17 student who has been suspended for academic reasons than is due a student who is suspended for  
18 disciplinary reasons. *See Bd. of Curators of the Univ. of Missouri. v. Horowitz*, 435 U.S. 78. In  
19 *Horowitz*, the Supreme Court found that there was no due process violation where the student was  
20 fully informed of faculty dissatisfaction with her progress and she also was informed of the threat to  
21 her continued enrollment. The Supreme Court held that in this scenario, procedural due process did  
22 not require the institution to have held a formal hearing. *Id.* (distinguishing academic suspension  
23 from the disciplinary suspension due process requirements of *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975).)  
24 *See also Salus v. Nevada ex rel. Bd. of Regents of Nevada Sys. of Higher Educ.*, 2011 WL 4828821,  
25 at \*3 (D. Nev. Oct. 10, 2011). Mr. King cites to the case of *Dixon v. Alabama State Board of  
Education*, 294 F.2d 150 (5th Cir. 1961). The *Dixon* case, however, like *Goss*, concerned a  
27 disciplinary, not an academic, suspension.

28 As alleged in the SAC and in the attachments, the record currently before the court indicates that

1 the Academy gave Mr. King adequate information about concerns regarding his academic  
2 performance, both informally and formally, and that he was advised of the ultimate potential  
3 consequences of not dramatically improving his performance. The record before the court is less  
4 clear on whether Mr. King was informed of his suspension before it was imposed.

5 Whether a plaintiff may sustain a claim for substantive due process for an academic suspension  
6 is not established. Nonetheless, in several cases with factual scenarios close to those here, courts  
7 have found no substantive due process violation.

8 In *Shocrylas v. Worcester State College*, 2009 WL 3298126 (D. Mass. 2009), the court  
9 concluded that a graduate student failed to demonstrate a substantive due process violation where the  
10 student was dismissed from a graduate program after she received poor grades in a clinical practice  
11 class. The plaintiff in *Shocrylas* alleged that the poor grades she received were the result of personal  
12 animus. The court noted that it was not a simple task to determine where professional judgment left  
13 off and personal animus began. Nonetheless, the court found that the record did not suggest to the  
14 court a substantial departure from accepted academic norms and thus could not form the basis of a  
15 procedural due process claim.

16 Similarly, the court in *Davis v. George Mason University*, 395 F. Supp. 2d 331 (E.D. Va. 2005),<sup>5</sup>  
17 held that the university's academic dismissal of the student for receiving two failing grades in  
18 required courses did not violate the student's substantive due process rights, where the university  
19 notified the student of its decision and the reasons for it.

20 Here Mr. King has alleged that the Dean's actions were arbitrary and capricious. Such  
21 allegations could possibly sustain a claim for a procedural due process claim. To do so however, Mr.  
22 King would need to plead more, namely specifically how the Academy's decision was against the  
23 Academy's own policies and guidelines, or was a substantial departure from academic norms. *Id.* at  
24 337.

25 **CONCLUSION**

26 The court acknowledges that each opportunity Mr. King has put substantial effort into revising  
27 his complaints, and that, as Mr. King references, this experience has been an emotional one for him.  
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<sup>5</sup> *Aff'd without opinion*, 193 Fed. Appx. 248 (4th Cir. 2006),

1 The court has granted Mr. King two opportunities to amend his complaint to state claims supported  
2 by specific and succinct facts that support his legal conclusions. Mr. King, despite these multiple  
3 opportunities, has not done so. The court therefore must dismiss this complaint. Mr. King notes that  
4 more time and investigation might allow him to allege a plausible claim. (SAC, ECF No. 12 at 10-  
5 11.) He thus asks that any dismissal be without prejudice to afford him “more time and information  
6 upon which to present a legal claim.” (*Id.* at 11.) The court grants that request and dismisses the  
7 complaint without prejudice.

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9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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11 Dated: June \_\_\_\_ , 2015

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13   
LAUREL BEELER  
United States Magistrate Judge

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